

## BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

February is coming out in the wash.

There will be no "French leave" at Verdm; it will be under compulsion, if at all.

Portugal may confidently expect a pressing invitation from Germany to an exclusive little party within a short time.

If President Wilson doesn't dream notes, eat notes, not to speak of inditing notes, it is a wonderful mental control which he possesses.

We have been waiting to hear that Cronos is in Brattleboro, Vt.—Barre Times.

Cronos is an anarchist. He would naturally head toward Barre, Vt.—Brattleboro Reformer.

He might; but we almost know that Brattleboro would shunt him onto its own sidetrack lest any notoriety get by.

Getting 400 small children out of a school building in East Weymouth, Mass., in 35 seconds after the building was found to be on fire is sufficiently rapid work for all practical purposes. The result was the more notable because none of the children was injured. Practice, very frequent practice, is the only means of getting such proficiency in exit. As we have had occasion to assert before, the practice ought to be followed assiduously by every teacher.

If William J. Bryan hoped to see Congress pass a resolution warning American citizens to keep off armed liners he ought to have kept himself out of the present discussion in Washington. By his intrusion he is likely to defeat the cause which he hoped to see succeed. The nation is not in a mood to take dictation from William J. Bryan, not after his desertion of the administration in a time of great stress. Bryan himself thought his services were of no use then; and nothing has come up to change the situation in such a way as to require those services. Bryan, basking in the sunshine of a Florida winter, does very well; Bryan, thrusting himself into national councils, is very much out of place, especially since he voluntarily left those councils in a fit of temper. The telegrams which he is sending to all congressmen are likely to find prompt assignment to the waste basket.

That Norwich university, as well as the University of Vermont and Middlebury college, is an institution of unusually long record is impressed upon one by reference to the annual catalogue of the university, just issued, which shows that Norwich is now on her 97th year. The other two colleges named already have passed the century mark. But while Norwich is a very old institution it is giving evidence of youthful progressiveness in various ways, chiefly perhaps as relating to the military side of the institution. This advance might have been expected because of the election to the presidency of a man who is an officer in the United States army and who has been prominent in directing military departments in other institutions as well as in national guard affairs. Not the least noteworthy feature along this line is the preparation being made for a military summer school at Northfield during the coming long vacation. This summer school will be calculated to attract many young men to the military college and it should have the effect of increasing the enrollment in the regular courses at the university. We find, by recourse to the catalogue, that a total of 145 men were enrolled as cadets this year, nearly half of them being in the entering class. If the summer school turns out successfully, as now expected, the next entering class should be fully as large and the membership of the present freshman class should be held almost intact. A cadet corps of 200 young men would give Norwich a numerical standing that it has not held for a long time.

## RISING ABOVE PARTY.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is a courageous man. He is, moreover, more nearly after the stamp of a real statesman than we are often privileged to be acquainted with nowadays. Senator Lodge is a Republican and comes from the blue-blooded ranks of that party. He is rock-ribbed in his Republicanism, one might say, standing firmly by the ideas which form the foundation of his party's existence. Indeed, he is not even a radical Republican. Yet Senator Lodge has had the courage to sink his party differences for the present and to come out in defense of a Democratic president. He has submerged his party affiliations and taken the stand of a patriot. Lodge may or may not be right in his stand; but he is man enough to come out and state his convictions even though it be in support of an administration of the opposite political party. He is treating the subject of the United States relation to German submarine warfare as an American citizen, not as a Republican or a Democrat. He is looking beyond mere party lines. He is looking for the welfare of the nation without regard to what effect his action will have on the influence of his party in the next presidential election. Senator Lodge's attitude is most refreshing.

It reminds us that the days of statesmanship are not gone entirely and that men are not completely saturated with false ideas of the importance of a mere political party when grave matters of international importance are facing the United States.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

Reasons for Favoring Primary Elections for Vermont.

Editor of The Times:

The fight over prohibition and other town meeting interests should not cause the voters to forget that the issue whether or not Vermont is to have a primary law is to be decided by the voters on Tuesday, March 7.

The question before the voters is whether or not to accept the provisions of the primary nominations bill, passed by the legislature last winter, with a referendum clause attached. If the voters are satisfied with the old system of nominations by convention they should vote "no." If they are not satisfied and would like to try the system of selecting nominees by direct vote they should vote "yes."

In spite of all that has been said and written on the question there are still a good many people who do not understand the working of a primary law although it is simple and easily understood. In brief it is as follows: Voters, who desire to support a certain candidate for state office, U. S. senator, member of Congress, or county official can circulate a petition asking that the man's name go on the primary ballot. It takes 500 names to get a man's name on the ballot for governor or other state office or for U. S. senator. For member of Congress it takes 250 names and for county office it takes a number of names equal to 2 per cent of the vote cast at the last election.

With the names thus presented by the voters themselves an election ballot is made up for the primary election which is set for the second Tuesday in September.

From the names offered for the various places the voters make their selection for each place and the man who gets most votes is the nominee. The candidates of each party are in separate columns and the voter must confine his marking to the column of one party or invalidate his ballot.

The primary election is held at the same place and under practically the same rules as a regular election and the laws regulating a regular election apply to primary, including penalties for bribery, intimidation, use of liquor, etc. In addition the primary bill also provides a penalty for the voter who solicits a bribe or any other thing of value.

It will be seen that in this way every voter gets a chance to vote for a candidate for every place on the ticket. Under the caucus and convention system the fight in the caucus is almost always over the candidate for governor or some other place on the ticket and the voters get no chance to express preference as to the other places. The primary gives him a chance for an emphatic vote, for or against every man proposed. With all the candidates on the state, congressional and county ticket to be considered, the interest in the primary is ordinarily much greater than in the caucus and in this way a much more general expression is secured.

It is well known that under the caucus and convention system the delegates sent to the state, district and county conventions are about the same men year after year and some of them get expert in state making and wire pulling to secure the nominee they want rather than the one whom voters would prefer. Wouldn't it be far better and more satisfactory to allow all voters to go to their regular polling place and register choice of candidates as they now go there for the regular election? Those who believe this direct vote is best should vote for the primary law now proposed.

The opponents of the direct primary have made the statement that the primary is more expensive than the caucus and convention system. This statement is incorrect. Of the two, the primary system is considerably less expensive. Most voters will remember the campaign of 1902 when McCullough, Proctor, Clement and Webb were candidates for the Republican nomination for governor. This is believed to have been the most expensive, in proportion to the number of voters, ever known in this part of the country. This contest was under caucus and convention system. It is not on record that a direct primary campaign anywhere ever cost at the same proportion. As a matter of fact the cost of a campaign has always depended on the wealth of the candidates and their inclination to spend money rather than any system of nomination used. This Vermont primary on which the voters are to decide March 7 contains a provision compelling every candidate, whether winner or loser, to make public his expenses and this publicity will do more to limit the unfair use of money than any other one thing. On account of this provision alone the law should be accepted by the voters in view of the scandals that have on several occasions attended Vermont campaigns.

Under the provisions of the proposed primary, candidates for town representative may or may not be selected just as the voters prefer. They can leave the choice of town representative candidates to a caucus to be held later if they prefer or to independent filed nominations such as are now used in many towns. The primary does not apply to town, city, village or school district elections or to choice of justices of the peace.

The proposed law provides for a convention of each party to prepare a party platform and makes nominees for state and county offices members of this convention. By this method the men who have the platform to carry out in this way greater party responsibility is secured.

The friends of the direct primary make no claim that the primary is a panacea or cure for all political evils but they do feel sure that it will give voters direct control of making their own nominations and in this way a firmer hand in the government of their state.

The statement has been made in some quarters that direct nominations were unduly favorable to the large towns and give them advantage over the small towns. This statement is absolutely untrue. Nominations by direct primary are now made in 40 of the 48 states of the union and in not one single case have the primary laws been found to be of special advantage to large towns and cities or any disadvantage to the small towns.



Special overcoats for the autoist—for the pilot at the wheel or the load in the rear.

Special overcoats for the man that lives out of doors, and for the man that rushes from home to business.

Special overcoats for every occasion and every kind of weather.

Prices from \$15 up. Raincoats from \$5 to \$20.

F. H. Rogers & Co.  
We Clean, Press, and Repair Clothing.

## Bargains

Men's and ladies' Shoes. Broken lots and odd sizes.

1 lot of Ladies' \$4.00 Shoes now ..... \$2.89

1 lot of Ladies' \$3.50 Shoes now ..... \$2.49

Come in while we have your size. They are bargains.

Discount on all our Lumbermen's Heavy Rubbers and Socks; also Felt Shoes.

## Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

So far as my own personal observation goes I have found the most earnest opponents of the direct primary to be those who had some selfish reason for trying to control nominations and elections corporation lawyers, politicians who work for hire and those who are not willing to trust the plain people. There are also many good citizens who hesitate to vote for a direct primary because they are naturally conservative and fear lest they make a mistake but I feel sure that if the bill becomes a law it will prove a force in bettering the governmental affairs of Vermont.

Respectfully yours,  
Frank E. Howe,  
Bennington, Vt., Feb. 21, 1916.

## Interesting Questions and Answers for the Voters of Vermont.

Editor, Times:

How many towns in Vermont have licensed liquor saloons? Fourteen.

How many do not license them? Two hundred thirty-two.

How many no-saloon towns have drug-gist licenses to sell liquor doctors' prescriptions? Seven.

How many towns have no drug-gist licenses? Two hundred thirty-four.

How many towns have hotels with liquor licenses? Twelve.

How many towns where hotels have no liquor licenses? Two hundred thirty-four.

How many hotels in the state have a license? Seven.

How many hotels that have no licenses? Over one hundred.

Where are the best hotels located? Mostly in no-license towns. (Waterbury, Woodstock, St. Johnsbury, Brattleboro, Manchester, Barre, Springfield, Bellows Falls, and many others.)

Which hotels have the best automobile tourists traffic? In proportion to the size of the town, the no-license hotels.

What proportion of automobile tourists prefer to stop at liquor-selling hotels? Not ten per cent.

What brings most of the automobile tourists to Vermont? The glorious Green mountains that God placed here, and all our beautiful scenery.

Will it make a difference with the automobile tourists if the 17 hotels now having a license fail to get another license? Hardly; these tourists want good roads and good food—not whiskey.

Can we afford to menace the young manhood of our state for the sake of 17 greedy hotel men? No!

Should we legislate to satisfy the liquor craving of less than ten per cent. of the automobile tourists? No!

To whom do the licensed hotels sell the most of their liquor? To the young men of Vermont!

Do the citizens of no-license towns complain because their druggists cannot sell alcohol and other liquors? They do not.

Do physicians complain because these druggists do not sell liquor? Very seldom, if ever.

Can druggists and physicians buy and keep alcohol and other liquors for proper use in compounding medicines for the use of the sick and of the aged and feeble? They can.

How can the druggists furnish alcohol to be used for external purposes? By having it compounded with a little arnica, witch hazel, or other appropriate remedy.

What can be used for spirit lamps? Denatured alcohol, the same as now—no law against that.

How can alcohol be procured for anti-septic purposes and for scientific experiments? By ordering it from regular

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that it is time to start that bank account with  
The Peoples National Bank

You know how important and satisfactory it is to have funds in reserve for emergencies.

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Worthen Block, Barre, Vt.

Open Monday and Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock.

dealers in other states. There is not and will not be any law, state or national, against procuring it for these purposes, nor for the use of any hospital, scientific school, or institution.

What is the principal feature of the Perry law? It extends the present law now in force in 232 no-license towns to 246 towns—that is, to the whole state. Nothing more or less.

Does the Vermont Local Option league ever tell the truth about the Perry law? Hardly ever. Never if it knows it.

W. J. Van Patten.

Burlington, Feb. 25, 1916.

## License Principle Called Unfair.

Editor, Times: As a constant reader of your valued paper, I have noticed letters relating to our liquor laws, and as all of the writers fail to hit the vital principles involved, please give me a little space to explain.

The institution known as the saloon—any public drinking resort—is and has been in every land where it has gained a foothold, a prolific producer of crime, a center of disorder, which ought to be suppressed as a public nuisance.

But under the license law we encourage and protect the makers of criminals, instead of repressing and punishing them.

The state takes a rake-off, thus becoming a partner, and we all as citizens of Vermont, are collectively in cahoots with the rumrunner in the manufacture of drunkards. And who wants them?

Where are they useful? I and thousands of my fellow farmers prefer sober men in the field and by the fireside. Manufacturers know that drinkers are dangerous to their fellow-workmen and less skillful than unpoisoned men. No railroad desires drunken engineers or train dispatchers. Clear brains are needed and really it seems poor public policy for the state to be in the business of making an article for which there is so little demand at the present time.

But even if the business is good and proper, the principle of license is wrong because it is unfair.

The state, by its law, says to the poor man: "You shall not roll a barrel of ale into your house and sell it out by the glass, making a profit to help support your children." To the rich man it says: "Fix up a fine place, lay in a big stock of liquors, sell freely, buy a license with part of your profits and the state stands at your back."

One has means to buy a license; another has not. So we clap the rich man on the back and call him comrade, and spit in the poor man's face and call him a criminal. Class legislation with a vengeance and Vermonters ought not to stand for it.

Yours truly,  
D. A. Kneeland.  
Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 26, 1916.

Factory method, shoe repairing. Char-bonneau's, basement Worthen block.—ad.

## The Union Savings Bank &amp; Trust Co.

of Morrisville, Vermont

Statement, January 1, 1916

RESOURCES  
Loans ..... \$1,328,094.04  
Massachusetts state bonds ..... 40,000.00  
Helenia warrants ..... 3,200.00  
Bank building and lot ..... 2,500.00  
Cash on hand and in banks ..... 73,167.98LIABILITIES  
Capital paid in ..... \$50,000.00  
Surplus ..... 60,000.00  
Undivided profits ..... 27,958.91  
Due depositors ..... 1,297,685.24  
Treasurer's checks ..... 6,933.31  
Taxes due in February ..... 4,384.56\$1,446,962.02  
To the above statement could be added over \$20,000 of accrued interest. This means a surplus of over 12 per cent., or 2 per cent. more than the state requirements. In other words, for every hundred dollars which you deposit in The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., of Morrisville, Vt., you have the protection of \$112.00 in gilt-edge securities, besides the stockholders' liability. Few people understand that the strength of a bank depends not on its size but upon the ratio of surplus to deposits. This makes us one of the strongest banks in the state, and for this reason we solicit the patronage of people who may be planning to send a part of their surplus funds away from their home bank.

## The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company

MORRISVILLE, VT.

W. M. SARGENT      Treasurer

## The Safe Feed

Do you know that practically all of the Corn on the market to-day contains from 18 per cent. to 22 per cent. of water, and that whenever you buy 100 lbs. of Corn you are getting 20 lbs. of Water at a good high price?

You can't be too careful in feeding your stock. WIRTHMORE STOCK FEED is low in moisture and is partly cooked, which makes the feed very digestible. No colic or other digestive disorders when you feed WIRTHMORE STOCK FEED.

You also get much more actual FOOD for the money.

R. L. CLARK

## We Make Drugs S-A-F-E

In the safety of Drugs lies their value to the patient. We guard Drugs safely by demanding proper tests for all Drugs before they find a place on our shelves. No druggist in existence could do more in guarding your safety than we.

Bring all your Prescriptions here

## DROWN'S DRUG STORE

48 North Main Street

## Bargains this Week

Every Business Day in the Year, We Sell Bargains—and Bargains Only

Note These Bargains in Our White Sale

\$1.00 Bed Spreads for ..... 79c  
\$1.25 Bed Spreads for ..... 98c  
\$1.50 large size Spreads for ..... \$1.19  
\$2.00 large size Bed Spreads for ..... 1.69  
Bargains in Lace Curtains and Curtain Material.  
Ladies' House Dresses at ..... 98c, \$1.25  
50c Madras Kimono Aprons at ..... 39c

## Saturday, Bargain Day

288 New Gingham Dresses for Children opened up on our counter for Saturday Sale—Note the prices:

Pretty Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years ..... 49c  
65c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years ..... 59c  
79c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years ..... 65c  
75c Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years ..... 59c  
\$1.00 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years ..... 85c  
\$1.25 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years ..... 98c  
\$1.50 very pretty Trimmed Dresses ..... \$1.25  
These Dresses are made up very pretty and priced as real bargains in our White Sale.

## NEW SILK WAISTS

Don't Miss This Special Sale

\$2.00 Plaid Silk Waists ..... \$1.50  
\$2.25 White Silk Waists ..... 1.98  
\$2.98 Colored Silk Waists ..... 2.25  
\$2.98 White Silk Waists ..... 2.25  
Lot Sample Waists at ..... 50c, 98c, \$1.25

## CORSET SALE

72 pairs of 75c Corsets for ..... 50c  
\$1.00 Corsets with graduating steel, for ..... 69c  
\$1.50 Corsets, three models to select from, at ..... 98c  
Heavy Corsets for stout people at, per pair ..... \$1.25

## BARGAINS—LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The only Dry Goods Store giving PONY VOTES

The Vaughan Store

## Saturday Special

\$38.00 Circassian Walnut Princess Dresses, with 24x40 French Plate, for ..... \$19.50  
\$28.00 Quartered Oak Princess Dresses, with 24x40 French Plate, for ..... \$15.50  
\$30.00 Circassian Walnut Chiffonier for ..... 17.50  
\$28.00 White Enamel Chiffonier for ..... 15.50  
Brass Beds, 2-inch posts, 5 fillers, for ..... 7.50

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Ask for your VOTES on the Pony Rig

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## An Advertisement in the Times Will Bring Sure Results

## Dakota Horses

I will arrive with an express load of Horses, fresh from Dakota, which go on sale

## Monday, February 28

at my stables, 96 Northfield Street, Montpelier, Vt. This is a good carload, consisting of Pairs and Single Horses, which are right out of work. Our next (55th) Combination Auction Sale will be held March 3. Expect to have over 40 Horses to be sold then.

Now is the time to buy Fresh Horses, as well as Second-Hand ones, as they will be higher as spring approaches. All Horses guaranteed to be as represented. Always a good line of Harnesses, Blankets, Robes, Halters and Whips on hand.

H. M. Farnham